
To: Webid Consulting Ltd. (trademark@krassmonroe.com)
Subject: U.S. TRADEMARK APPLICATION NO. 77370042 - MANWEAR - 12136-19
Sent: 6/2/2009 11:15:32 AM
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**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE****SERIAL NO:** 77/370042**MARK:** MANWEAR**CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:**

JAMES A. WAHL
KRASS MONROE, P.A.
8000 NORMAN CENTER DR STE 1000
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55437-1177

GENERAL TRADEMARK INFORMATION:
<http://www.uspto.gov/main/trademarks.htm>

APPLICANT: Webid Consulting Ltd.

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET
NO: 12136-19

CORRESPONDENT E-MAIL ADDRESS:
trademark@krassmonroe.com

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION DENIED

ISSUE/MAILING DATE: 6/2/2009

Applicant is requesting reconsideration of a final refusal issued/mailed November 6, 2008.

In that final Office action, the refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e)(1) of the Trademark Act with respect to International Class 25 only and the payment of additional fees for the addition of two classes was continued and made final. In addition, this letter responds to applicant's communication filed on May 6, 2009 and May 11, 2009. Applicant requested to divide the application has been completed and the appropriate fees have been paid. Thus, this application is for International Class 25 only.

After careful consideration of the law and facts of the case, the examining attorney must deny the request for reconsideration with respect to the refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e)(1) of the Trademark Act and adhere to the final action with respect to this refusal as written since no new facts or reasons have been presented that are significant and compelling with regard to the point at issue.

Accordingly, applicant's request for reconsideration is *denied*. The time for appeal runs from the date the final action was issued/mailed. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.64(b); TMEP Section 715.03(c). If applicant has already filed a timely notice of appeal, the application will be forwarded to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB).

SECTION 2(c)(1) REFUSAL - MERELY DESCRIPTIVE

The request for reconsideration with respect to the refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e)(1) is denied.

Registration is refused because the applied-for mark merely describes a feature, purpose, function or characteristic of applicant's goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(1), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(1); *see* TMEP §§1209.01(b), 1209.03 *et seq.*

A mark is merely descriptive if it describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of the specified good. TMEP §1209.01(b); *see In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 1297, 75 USPQ2d 1420, 1421 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *In re Gyulay*, 820 F.2d 1216, 1217-18, 3 USPQ2d 1009, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Moreover, a mark that identifies a group of users to whom an applicant directs its goods is also merely descriptive. TMEP §1209.03(i); *see In re Planalytics, Inc.*, 70 USPQ2d 1453, 1454 (TTAB 2004).

The determination of whether a mark is merely descriptive is considered in relation to the identified goods, not in the abstract. *In re Abcor Dev. Corp.*, 588 F.2d 811, 814, 200 USPQ 215, 218 (C.C.P.A. 1978); TMEP §1209.01(b); *see, e.g., In re Polo Int'l Inc.*, 51 USPQ2d 1061 (TTAB 1999) (finding DOC in DOC-CONTROL would be understood to refer to the "documents" managed by applicant's software,

not "doctor" as shown in dictionary definition); *In re Digital Research Inc.*, 4 USPQ2d 1242 (TTAB 1987) (finding CONCURRENT PC-DOS merely descriptive of "computer programs recorded on disk" where relevant trade used the denomination "concurrent" as a descriptor of a particular type of operating system). "Whether consumers could guess what the product is from consideration of the mark alone is not the test." *In re Am. Greetings Corp.*, 226 USPQ 365, 366 (TTAB 1985).

Applicant's mark is MANWEAR for: Men's clothing, namely, coats, jackets, vests, sweaters, t-shirts, shirts, jerseys, shorts, parkas, pullovers, wind-jackets, pants, raincoats; sportswear, namely, sweatsuits, leisure suits, jeans, sport jackets, overalls; underwear, namely, short and long sleeve tee-shirts, long johns, briefs, boxers; Men's leather clothing, namely, coats, jackets, vests, shorts, parkas, pants, raincoats; Men's fashion accessories, namely, ties, socks, caps, gloves, belts, wristband, watch wristband, hats, shoes and scarves.

The term MAN is defined as an adult male person. See attached definition from Dictionary.com. The term WEAR is defined as clothing or articles for wearing, esp. when fashionable or appropriate for a particular function (often used in combination): travel wear; sportswear. See attached definition from Dictionary.com. Thus, in relation to applicant's goods, applicant's mark is merely a combination of descriptive terms which indicate the exact nature of the goods, namely clothing for the male person. In particular, applicant's identification of goods reads men's clothing which indicates the clothes are for an adult male person. Furthermore, the nature of the construction of applicant's mark is consistent with the nature of how the term wear is used in combination with other terms to further clarify the type of wear, i.e. travel wear, sportswear, manwear, etc.

A mark that merely combines descriptive words is not registrable if the individual components retain their descriptive meaning in relation to the goods and/or services and the combination results in a composite mark that is itself descriptive. TMEP §1209.03(d); see, e.g., *In re King Koil Licensing Co. Inc.*, 79 USPQ2d 1048 (TTAB 2006) (holding THE BREATHABLE MATTRESS merely descriptive of "beds, mattresses, box springs and pillows"); *In re Associated Theatre Clubs Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1660, 1662 (TTAB 1988) (holding GROUP SALES BOX OFFICE merely descriptive of theater ticket sales services). Such a mark is registrable only if the composite creates a unitary mark with a unique, incongruous, or otherwise nondescriptive meaning in relation to the goods and/or services. See, e.g., *In re Colonial Stores, Inc.*, 394 F.2d 549, 551, 157 USPQ 382, 384 (C.C.P.A. 1968).

In this case, both the individual components and the composite result are descriptive of applicant's goods and do not create a unique, incongruous or nondescriptive meaning in relation to the goods. Specifically, the dictionary definitions of record support that the mark does not create a unique, incongruous or nondescriptive meaning in relation to the goods. Furthermore, it would not take any leap of logic for consumers looking at the mark MANWEAR and the identification to conclude that the term man in the mark refers to the male person and wear to clothing despite the fact that the term man is in the singular form. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the genre of clothing for men is usually referred to as menswear. The examining attorney enclosed attached excerpted articles in the final Office action incorporated into this office action by reference to illustrate this point. Thus, the fact that applicant uses the singular form of man does not negate the descriptive nature of the mark as a whole.

In the previous Office actions, the examining attorney attaches web pages in which the wording in the mark was used to identify clothing for males. This evidence is incorporated by reference as additional evidence of the descriptive nature of the wording in the mark in relation to the goods. The fact that some of the web pages may be from sources outside of the United States does not obviate the probative value of the web pages with respect to the issue of descriptiveness because these web pages are accessible to consumers in the United States. The probative value of evidence obtained from

computerized text-search databases, such as LEXISNEXIS®, and from the Internet, is usually determined by its accessibility to the relevant consumer and its relevance to the particular facts of each case. See *In re Bayer AG*, 488 F.3d 960, 82 USPQ2d 1828 (Fed. Cir. 2007);, *In re King Koil Licensing Co.*, 79 USPQ2d 1048, 1050 (TTAB 2006); *In re Cell Therapeutics Inc.*, 67 USPQ2d 1795, 1798 (TTAB 2003).

The fact that applicant's mark is not in common usage does not obviate the descriptive nature of the mark. Moreover, the fact that an applicant may be the first and only user of a merely descriptive designation is not dispositive on the issue of descriptiveness where, as here, the evidence shows, and in particular the plain meaning of the words in the mark, that the wording in the mark is merely descriptive. See *In re Sun Microsystems, Inc.*, 59 USPQ2d 1084, 1087 (TTAB 2001); *In re Acuson*, 225 USPQ 790, 792 (TTAB 1985); TMEP §1209.03(c).

Applicant contends that the evidence of record does not establish the descriptive nature of the mark. The examining attorney finds this argument unpersuasive in light of the dictionary definitions, web pages, and news articles of record all of which support that the wording in the mark indicates the nature of the goods as clothing for males or manwear.

Applicant's sets for a three part test to determine whether a mark is merely descriptive concluding that applicant's mark is not descriptive. The examining attorney is not persuaded by applicant's application of this test because a mark is also merely descriptive if it describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of the specified goods. TMEP §1209.01(b); see *In re Steelbuilding.com*, 415 F.3d 1293, 1297, 75 USPQ2d 1420, 1421 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *In re Gyulay*, 820 F.2d 1216, 1217-18, 3 USPQ2d 1009, 1010 (Fed. Cir. 1987). In the present case, the wording in the mark identifies the characteristic, feature of function of the goods for a man and the characteristic, function or purpose of the goods as wear or clothing.

Applicant disputes the evidence of record which the examining attorney uses to support the conclusion that the wording in the mark is descriptive. Contrary to applicant's characterization of the web pages of record, the web pages of record clearly show use of the term MANWEAR to refer to a genre or category of clothing for a man. With respect to the listing of entries from the Trademark ID Manual, although manwear does not appear, the evidence is provided to support the examining attorney's determination that consumers familiar with many types of wear would readily understand manwear to refer to clothing for a man. The dictionary definitions of record clearly support the descriptive nature of the wording in the mark in relation to the goods. Applicant continues to contend that the combination of these terms conveys a unique non-descriptive meaning or that the mark requires imagination, thought or perception on the part of a person in order to reach a conclusion as to the nature of the goods. However, applicant sets forth no specifics or evidence to support a unique non-descriptive meaning or what specific imagination, thought or perception is required on the part of a consumer.

Thus, the request for reconsideration with respect to the refusal to register the mark under Section 2(e) (1) is denied.

/Brendan D. McCauley/
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Law Office 114
571-272-9459

STATUS CHECK: Check the status of the application at least once every six months from the initial filing date using the USPTO Trademark Applications and Registrations Retrieval (TARR) online system at <http://tarr.uspto.gov>. When conducting an online status check, print and maintain a copy of the complete TARR screen. If the status of your application has not changed for more than six months, please contact the assigned examining attorney.

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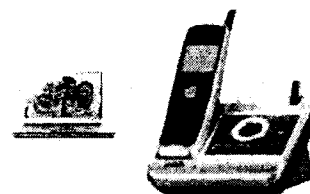
man¹ [man] [Show IPA](#) **noun, plural men, verb, manned, manning, interjection**

-noun

1. an adult male person, as distinguished from a boy or a woman.
2. a member of the species *Homo sapiens* or all the members of this species collectively, without regard to sex: *prehistoric man*.
3. the human individual as representing the species, without reference to sex; the human race; humankind: *Man hopes for peace, but prepares for war*.
4. a human being; person: *to give a man a chance*; *When the audience smelled the smoke, it was every man for himself*.
5. a husband.
6. a male lover or sweetheart.
7. a male follower or subordinate: *the king's men*. *He's the boss's number one man*.
8. a male employee or representative, esp. of a company or agency: *a Secret Service man*; *a man from the phone company*.
9. a male having qualities considered typical of men or appropriately masculine: *Be a man*. *The army will make a man of you*.
10. a male servant.
11. a valet.
12. ENLISTED MAN.
13. an enthusiast or devotee: *I like jazz, but I'm essentially a classics man*.
14. *Slang*. male friend; ally: *You're my main man*.
15. a term of familiar address to a man; fellow: *Now, now, my good man, please calm down*.
16. *Slang*. a term of familiar address to a man or a woman: *Hey, man, take it easy*.
17. one of the pieces used in playing certain games, as chess or

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manne
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mamurius
mamurius'
mamurius's
mamuriuses
mamuriuses'
mamzer
man
man about town
man and boy
man and superman
man and supermen
man and wife
man at arms
man at arms'
man at arms's
man bag
man best friend

17. one of the pieces used in playing certain games, as chess or checkers.
 18. *History/Historical*. a liegeman; vassal.
 19. *Obsolete*. manly character or courage.
 20. **the man**, *Slang*.
 - a. a person or group asserting authority or power over another, esp. in a manner experienced as being oppressive, demeaning, or threatening, as an employer, the police, or a dominating racial group.
 - b. a person or group upon whom one is dependent, as the drug supplier for an addict.
- Also, **the Man**.

—*verb (used with object)*

21. to furnish with men, as for service or defense.
22. to take one's place for service, as at a gun or post: *to man the ramparts*.
23. to strengthen, fortify, or brace; steel: *to man oneself for the dangers ahead*.
24. *Falconry*. to accustom (a hawk) to the presence of men.

—*interjection*

25. *Slang*. an expression of surprise, enthusiasm, dismay, or other strong feeling: *Man, what a ball game!*

—*Idioms*

26. **as one man**, in complete agreement or accord; unanimously: *They arose as one man to protest the verdict*.
27. **be one's own man**,
 - a. to be free from restrictions, control, or dictatorial influence; be independent: *Now that he has a business he is his own man*.
 - b. to be in complete command of one's faculties: *After a refreshing nap he was again his own man*.
28. **man and boy**, ever since childhood: *He's been working that farm, man and boy, for more than 50 years*.
29. **man's man**, a man who exemplifies masculine qualities.
30. **to a man**, with no exception; everyone; all: *To a man, the members of the team did their best*.

Origin:

bef. 900; (n.) ME; OE *man(n)*; c. G *Mann*, D *man*, ON *maðr*, Goth *manna*; (v.) ME *mennen*, OE *mannian* to garrison

Related forms:

manless, adjective
man□less□ly, adverb
man□less□ness, noun
manness, noun

Synonyms:

MAN, MALE, GENTLEMAN are nouns referring to adult human beings who are biologically male; that is, physiologically equipped to initiate

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who are biologically male, that is, physiologically equipped to initiate conception but not to bear children. MAN is the most general and most commonly used of the three; it can be neutral, lacking either favorable or unfavorable implication: *a wealthy man; a man of strong character, of unbridled appetites*. It can also signify possession of the most typical or desirable masculine qualities: *to take one's punishment like a man*. MALE emphasizes the physical or sexual characteristics of a man; it may also refer to an animal or plant: *a male in his prime; two males and three females in the pack; a male of the genus Ilex*. In scientific and statistical use, MALE is the neutral contrastive term to FEMALE: *104 females to every 100 males; Among birds, the male is often more colorful than the female*. GENTLEMAN, once used only of men of high social rank, now also specifies a man of courtesy and consideration: *a real gentleman; to behave like a gentleman*. GENTLEMAN is also used as a polite term of reference (*This gentleman is waiting for a table*) or, only in the plural, of address (*Are we ready to begin, gentlemen?*). See also MANLY, MALE.

Usage note:

The use of MAN¹ to mean "human being," both alone and in compounds such as MANKIND, has met with objection in recent years, and the use is declining. The objection is based on the idea that MAN is most commonly used as an exclusive, sex-marked noun meaning "male human being." Critics of the use of MAN as a generic maintain that it is sometimes ambiguous when the wider sense is intended (*Man has built magnificent civilizations in the desert*), but more often flatly discriminatory in that it slights or ignores the membership of women in the human race: *The man in the street wants peace, not war*.

Although some editors and writers reject or disregard these objections to MAN as a generic, many now choose instead to use such terms as *human being(s)*, *human race*, *humankind*, *people*, or, when called for by style or context, *women and men* or *men and women*. See also -MAN, -PERSON, -WOMAN.

man² ⓘ [mahn, man; unstressed muh n] ⓘ [Show IPA](#)

-auxiliary verb Scot.

MAUN.

Man ⓘ [man] ⓘ [Show IPA](#)

-noun

Isle of, an island of the British Isles, in the Irish Sea. 58,773; 227 sq. mi. (588 sq. km). *Capital*: Douglas.

-man

a combining form of MAN: *layman; postman*.

Usage note:

The use of -MAN as the last element in compounds referring to a person of either sex who performs some function (*anchorman; chairman; spokesman*) has declined a great deal in recent years.

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Only if the reference is to a specific male person are such compounds still widely used: *Roy Johnston, Channel 83 news anchorman*. Sometimes the sex-neutral *-person* is substituted for *-MAN* when the sex of the individual involved is unknown or irrelevant: *anchperson; chairperson; spokesperson*. Often when a specific woman is involved, the suffix *-woman* is used: *Doris Powell, Channel 83 news anchorwoman*. And sometimes, when possible, a form with no suffix at all is used: *Roy Johnston, Channel 83 news anchor*.

All terms historically ending in -MAN that designate specific occupations (*foreman; mailman; policeman; repairman; etc.*) were dropped in favor of sex-neutral terms in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT), published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor in 1977. DOT terms for the occupations listed above are *supervisor, mail or letter carrier, police officer* (or just *officer*), *repairer* (as in *radio repairer*). Many industries and business firms have adopted similar sex-neutral occupational titles.

One -MAN compound, *freshman*, is still the term generally used in high schools and colleges and in Congress, and it is applied to both sexes. As a modifier, the singular form *freshman* is used with both singular and plural nouns: *a freshman athlete*; *freshman legislators*. See also CHAIRPERSON, MAN, -PERSON, -WOMAN.

Man.

1. MANILA.
2. MANITOBA.

man.

MANUAL.

maun [mahn, mawn] [Show IPA](#)

-auxiliary verb Scot.
MUST.

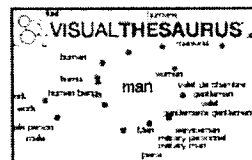
Also, man.

Origin:

1325-75; ME (north and Scots) *man* < ON *man*, earlier *mun* must, shall, will

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man (mān) ?

n. *pl.* **men** (měn)

1. An adult male human.
2. A human regardless of sex or age; a person.
3. A human or an adult male human belonging to a specific occupation, group, nationality, or other category. Often used in combination: *a milkman; a congressman; a freeman.*
4. The human race; mankind: *man's quest for peace.*
5. *Zoology* A member of the genus *Homo*, family Hominidae, order Primates, class Mammalia, characterized by erect posture and an opposable thumb, especially a member of the only extant species, *Homo sapiens*, distinguished by a highly developed brain, the capacity for abstract reasoning, and the ability to communicate by means of organized speech and record information in a variety of symbolic systems.
6. A male human endowed with qualities, such as strength, considered characteristic of manhood.
7. *Informal*
 - a. A husband.
 - b. A male lover or sweetheart.
 - c. Workers.
 - d. Enlisted personnel of the armed forces: *officers and men.*
8. **men**
 - a. Workers.
 - b. Enlisted personnel of the armed forces: *officers and men.*
9. A male representative, as of a country or company: *our man in Tokyo.*
10. A male servant or subordinate.
11. *Informal* Used as a familiar form of address for a man: *See here, my good man!*
12. One who swore allegiance to a lord in the Middle Ages; a vassal.
13. *Games* Any of the pieces used in a board game, such as chess or checkers.
14. *Nautical* A ship. Often used in combination: *a merchantman; a man-of-war.*
15. often **Man Slang** A person or group felt to be in a position of power or authority. Used with *the*: *"their writing mainly concerns the street life—the pimp, the junky, the forces of drug addiction, exploitation at the hands of 'the man'" (Black World).*

tr.v. **manned, man-ning, mans**

1. To supply with men, as for defense or service: *man a ship.*
2. To take stations at, as to defend or operate: *manned the guns.*
3. To fortify or brace: *manned himself for the battle ahead.*

interj. Used as an expletive to indicate intense feeling: *Man! That was close.*

[Middle English, from Old English *mann*; see *man*-¹ in Indo-European roots.]

Usage Note: Traditionally, many writers have used *man* and words derived from it to designate any or all of the human race

words derived from it to designate any or all of the human race regardless of sex. In fact, this is the oldest use of the word. In Old English the principal sense of *man* was "a human," and the words *wer* and *wyf* (or *wæpman* and *wifman*) were used to refer to "a male human" and "a female human" respectively. But in Middle English *man* displaced *wer* as the term for "a male human," while *wyfman* (which evolved into present-day *woman*) was retained for "a female human." Despite this change, *man* continued to carry its original sense of "a human" as well, resulting in an asymmetrical arrangement that many criticize as sexist. Nonetheless, a majority of the Usage Panel still accepts the generic use of *man*, although the women members have significantly less enthusiasm for this usage than the men do. For example, the sentence *If early man suffered from a lack of information, modern man is tyrannized by an excess of it* is acceptable to 81 percent of the Panel—but a breakdown by sex shows that only 58 percent of the women Panelists accept it, while 92 percent of the men do. A majority of the Panel also accepts compound words derived from generic *man*. The sentence *The Great Wall is the only man-made structure visible from space* is acceptable to 86 percent (76 percent of the women and 91 percent of the men). The sentence *"The history of language is the history of mankind"* (James Bradstreet Greenough and George Lyman Kittredge) is acceptable to 76 percent (63 percent of the women and 82 percent of the men). The Panel finds such compounds less acceptable when applied to women, however; only 66 percent of the Panel members (57 percent of the women and 71 percent of the men) accept the use of the word *manpower* in the sentence *Countries that do not permit women to participate in the work force are at a disadvantage in competing with those that do avail themselves of that extra source of manpower*. Similar controversy surrounds the generic use of *-man* compounds to indicate occupational and social roles. Thus the use of *chairman* in the sentence *The chairman will be appointed by the Faculty Senate* is acceptable to 67 percent of the Panel (52 percent of the women and 76 percent of the men). Approval rates fall much further, however, for *-man* compounds applied to women. Only 48 percent (43 percent of the women and 50 percent of the men) accept the use of the word in *Emily Owen, chairman of the Mayor's Task Force, issued a statement assuring residents that their views would be solicited*. A majority of the Panelists also rejects the verb *man* when used to refer to an activity performed by women. Fifty-six percent of the Panel (61 percent of the women and 54 percent of the men) disapprove of the sentence *Members of the League of Women Voters will be manning the registration desk*. See Usage Notes at -ess, men, people, person.

Man, Isle of

An island of Great Britain in the Irish Sea off the northwest coast of England. Occupied in the 9th century by Vikings, it passed from Norway to Scotland in 1066 and to the earls of Salisbury and of

Norway to Scotland in 1266 and to the earls of Salisbury and of Derby in the 14th century. Parliament purchased the island in 1765, and it remains an autonomous possession of the British crown.

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Man

Man\, n.; pl. Men. [AS. mann, man, monn, mon; akin to OS., D., & OHG. man, G. mann, Icel. ma[eth]r, for mann, Dan. Mand, Sw. man, Goth. manna, Skr. manu, manus, and perh. to Skr. man to think, and E. mind. [root]104. Cf. Minx a pert girl.]

1. A human being; -- opposed to beast.

These men went about wide, and man found they none, But fair country, and wild beast many [a] one. --R. of Glouc.

The king is but a man, as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me. --Shak.

2. Especially: An adult male person; a grown-up male person, as distinguished from a woman or a child.

When I became a man, I put away childish things. --I Cor. xiii. 11.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a man. --Dryden.

3. The human race; mankind.

And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion. --Gen. i. 26.

The proper study of mankind is man. --Pope.

4. The male portion of the human race.

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than man to the discharge of parental duties. --Cowper.

5. One possessing in a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood; one having manly excellence of any kind. --Shak.

This was the noblest Roman of them all . . . the elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up And say to all the world "This was a man!" --Shak.

6. An adult male servant; also, a vassal; a subject.

Like master, like man. --Old Proverb.

The vassal, or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his man from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. --Blackstone.

7. A term of familiar address often implying on the part of the speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or haste: as, Come,

speaker some degree of authority, impatience, or haste; as, Come, man, we 've no time to lose!

8. A married man; a husband; -- correlative to wife.

I pronounce that they are man and wife. --Book of Com. Prayer.

every wife ought to answer for her man. --Addison.

9. One, or any one, indefinitely; -- a modified survival of the Saxon use of man, or mon, as an indefinite pronoun.

A man can not make him laugh. --Shak.

A man would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship. --Addison.

10. One of the piece with which certain games, as chess or draughts, are played.

Note: Man is often used as a prefix in composition, or as a separate adjective, its sense being usually self-explaining; as, man child, man eater or maneater, man-eating, man hater or manhater, man-hating, manhunter, man-hunting, mankiller, man-killing, man midwife, man pleaser, man servant, man-shaped, manslayer, manstealer, man-stealing, manthief, man worship, etc. Man is also used as a suffix to denote a person of the male sex having a business which pertains to the thing spoken of in the qualifying part of the compound; ashman, buttermilk, laundryman, lumberman, milkman, fireman, showman, waterman, woodman. Where the combination is not familiar, or where some specific meaning of the compound is to be avoided, man is used as a separate substantive in the foregoing sense; as, apple man, cloth man, coal man, hardware man, wood man (as distinguished from woodman).

Man ape (Zo["o]l.), a anthropoid ape, as the gorilla.

Man at arms, a designation of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for a soldier fully armed.

Man engine, a mechanical lift for raising or lowering people through considerable distances; specifically (Mining), a contrivance by which miners ascend or descend in a shaft. It consists of a series of landings in the shaft and an equal number of shelves on a vertical rod which has an up and down motion equal to the distance between the successive landings. A man steps from a landing to a shelf and is lifted or lowered to the next landing, upon which he then steps, and so on, traveling by successive stages.

Man Friday, a person wholly subservient to the will of another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday.

Man of straw, a puppet; one who is controlled by others; also, one who is not responsible pecuniarily.

Man-of-the earth (Bot.), a twining plant (*Ipomoea pandurata*) with leaves and flowers much like those of the morning-glory, but having an immense tuberous farinaceous root.

Man of war. (a) A warrior; a soldier. --Shak. (b) (Naut.) See in the Vocabulary.

Vocabulary.

To be one's own man, to have command of one's self; not to be subject to another.

Man

Man\, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Manned; p. pr. & vb. n. Manning.]

1. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, or the like; to guard; as, to man a ship, boat, or fort.

See how the surly Warwick mans the wall ! --Shak.

They man their boats, and all their young men arm. --Waller.

2. To furnish with strength for action; to prepare for efficiency; to fortify. "Theodosius having manned his soul with proper reflections." --Addison.

3. To tame, as a hawk. [R.] --Shak.

4. To furnish with a servants. [Obs.] --Shak.

5. To wait on as a manservant. [Obs.] --Shak.

Note: In "Othello," V. ii. 270, the meaning is uncertain, being, perhaps: To point, to aim, or to manage.

To man a yard (Naut.), to send men upon a yard, as for furling or reefing a sail.

To man the yards (Naut.), to station men on the yards as a salute or mark of respect.

Man

Man\, n.

Man of sin (Script.), one who is the embodiment of evil, whose coming is represented (--2 Thess. ii. 3) as preceding the second coming of Christ. [A Hebraistic expression]

Man-stopping bullet (Mil.), a bullet which will produce a sufficient shock to stop a soldier advancing in a charge; specif., a small-caliber bullet so modified as to expand when striking the human body. Such bullets are chiefly used in wars with savage tribes. Manbird \Man"bird`\, n. An aviator. [Colloq.]

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new Language Translation for : **man**
Spanish: **hombre**, German: **der Mann**,
Japanese: **男**
More Translations >

man (n.)

O.E. *man*, *mann* "human being, person," from P.Gmc. **manwaz* (cf. O.S., O.H.G. *man*, Ger. *Mann*, O.N. *maðr*, Goth. *manna* "man"), from PIE base **man-* (cf. Skt. *manuh*, Avestan *manu-*, O.C.S. *mozi*, Rus. *muzh* "man, male"). Sometimes connected to root **men-* "to think" (see *mind*), which would make the ground sense of *man* "one who has intelligence," but not all linguists accept this. Plural *men* (Ger. *Männer*) shows effects of *i-mutation*. Sense of "adult male" is late (c.1000); O.E. used *wer* and *wif* to distinguish the sexes, but *wer* began to disappear late 13c. and was replaced by *man*. Universal sense of the word remains in *mankind* (from O.E. *mancynn*, from *cynn* "kin") and in *manslaughter* (q.v.). Similarly, L. had *homo* "human being" and *vir* "adult male human being," but they merged in V.L., with *homo* extended to both senses. A like evolution took place in Slavic languages, and in some of them the word has narrowed to mean "husband." PIE had two stems: **uiHro* "freeman" (cf. Skt. *vira-*, Lith. *vyras*, L. *vir*, O.Ir. *fer*, Goth. *wair*) and **hner* "man," a title more of honor than **uiHro* (cf. Skt. *nar-*, Armenian *ayr*, Welsh *ner*, Gk. *aner*). The chess pieces so called from c.1400. As an interjection of surprise or emphasis, first recorded c.1400, but especially popular from early 20c. *Man-about-town* is from 1731; the *Man* "the boss" is from 1918. *Men's Liberation* first attested 1970.

"At the kinges court, my brother, Ech man for himself." [Chaucer, "Knight's Tale," c.1386]

man (v.)

c.1122, "to furnish (a fort, ship, etc.) with a company of men," from *man* (n.). Meaning "to take up a designated position on a ship" is first recorded 1697.

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Main Entry: **man**

Pronunciation: 'man

Function: *noun*

Inflected Form: *plural men* /'men/

: a bipedal primate mammal of the genus *Homo* (*H. sapiens*) that is anatomically related to larger more advanced apes comprising the family Pongidae but is distinguished by greater development of the brain with resulting capacity for articulate speech and abstract reasoning, by marked erectness of body carriage with corresponding alteration of muscular balance and loss of prehensile powers of the foot, and by shortening of the arm with accompanying increase in thumb size and ability to place the thumb next to each of the fingers, that is usually considered to occur in a variable number of freely interbreeding races, and that is the sole recent representative of the natural family Hominidae; *broadly* : any living or extinct member of the family Hominidae

member of the family, human

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MAN

Metropolitan Area Network

man

Unix manual page

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Man

(1.) Heb. 'Adam, used as the proper name of the first man. The name is derived from a word meaning "to be red," and thus the first man was called Adam because he was formed from the red earth. It is also the generic name of the human race (Gen. 1:26, 27; 5:2; 8:21; Deut. 8:3). Its equivalents are the Latin homo and the Greek anthropos (Matt. 5:13, 16). It denotes also man in opposition to woman (Gen. 3:12; Matt. 19:10). (2.) Heb. 'ish, like the Latin vir and Greek aner, denotes properly a man in opposition to a woman (1 Sam. 17:33; Matt. 14:21); a husband (Gen. 3:16; Hos. 2:16); man with reference to excellent mental qualities. (3.) Heb. 'enosh, man as mortal, transient, perishable (2 Chr. 14:11; Isa. 8:1; Job 15:14; Ps. 8:4; 9:19, 20; 103:15). It is applied to women (Josh. 8:25). (4.) Heb. geber, man with reference to his strength, as distinguished from women (Deut. 22:5) and from children (Ex. 12:37); a husband (Prov. 6:34). (5.) Heb. methim, men as mortal (Isa. 41:14), and as opposed to women and children (Deut. 3:6; Job 11:3; Isa. 3:25). Man was created by the immediate hand of God, and is generically different from all other creatures (Gen. 1:26, 27; 2:7). His complex nature is composed of two elements, two distinct substances, viz., body and soul (Gen. 2:7; Eccl. 12:7; 2 Cor. 5:1-8). The words translated "spirit" and "soul," in 1 Thess. 5:23, Heb. 4:12, are habitually used interchangeably (Matt. 10:28; 16:26; 1 Pet. 1:22). The "spirit" (Gr. pneuma) is the soul as rational; the "soul" (Gr. psuche) is the same, considered as the animating and vital principle of the body. Man was created in the likeness of God as to the perfection of his nature, in knowledge (Col. 3:10), righteousness, and holiness (Eph. 4:24), and as having dominion over all the inferior creatures (Gen. 1:28). He had in his original state God's law written on his heart, and had power to obey it, and yet was capable of disobeying, being left to the freedom of his own will. He was created with holy dispositions, prompting him to holy actions; but he was fallible, and did fall from his integrity (3:1-6). (See FALL.)

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man

In addition to the idioms beginning with man, also see as one (man); company man; dead soldier (man); dirty joke (old man); every man for himself; every man has his price; girl (man) Friday; hatchet man; hired hand (man); ladies' man; low man on the totem pole; marked man; new person (man); no man is an island; odd man out; (man) of few words; one man's meat is another man's poison; own man; right-hand man; see a man about a dog; to a man. Also see under men.


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MAN

1. Metropolitan Area Network
2. Ringway International Airport (Manchester, England)

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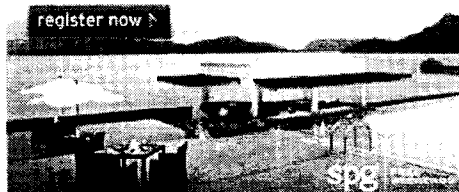
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wear [wair] [Show IPA](#) *verb, wore, worn, wear* *ing, noun*

-verb (used with object)

1. to carry or have on the body or about the person as a covering, equipment, ornament, or the like: *to wear a coat; to wear a saber; to wear a disguise.*
2. to have or use on the person habitually: *to wear a wig.*
3. to bear or have in one's aspect or appearance: *to wear a smile; to wear an air of triumph.*
4. to cause (garments, linens, etc.) to deteriorate or change by wear: *Hard use has worn these gloves.*
5. to impair, deteriorate, or consume gradually by use or any continued process: *Long illness had worn the bloom from her cheeks.*
6. to waste or diminish gradually by rubbing, scraping, washing, etc.: *The waves have worn these rocks.*
7. to make (a hole, channel, way, etc.) by such action.
8. to bring about or cause a specified condition in (a person or thing) by use, deterioration, or gradual change: *to wear clothes to rags; to wear a person to a shadow.*
9. to weary; fatigue; exhaust: *Toil and care soon wear the spirit.*
10. to pass (time) gradually or tediously (usually fol. by *away* or *out*): *We wore the afternoon away in arguing.*

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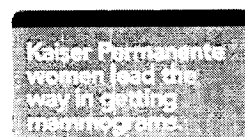
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Synonyms

corrode
eat
erode
gnaw
wear away
drain
jade
tire
wear down
wear out
weary
wear

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Nearby Entries

weapons of mass d...

weapons platform
weapons plutonium
weapons system
weapons-grade

wear

wear (one's) hair...
wear and tear
wear another hat
wear away
wear down

11. *Nautical.* to bring (a vessel) on another tack by turning until the wind is on the stern.
12. *British Dialect.* to gather and herd (sheep or cattle) to a pen or pasture.

—verb (used without object)

13. to undergo gradual impairment, diminution, reduction, etc., from wear, use, attrition, or other causes (often fol. by *away*, *down*, *out*, or *off*).
14. to retain shape, color, usefulness, value, etc., under wear, use, or any continued strain: *a strong material that will wear; colors that wear well.*
15. (of time) to pass, esp. slowly or tediously (often fol. by *on* or *away*): *As the day wore on, we had less and less to talk about.*
16. to have the quality of being easy or difficult to tolerate, esp. after a relatively long association: *It's hard to get to know him, but he wears well.*
17. *Nautical.* (of a vessel) to come round on another tack by turning away from the wind.
18. *Obsolete.* to be commonly worn; to be in fashion.

—noun

19. the act of wearing; use, as of a garment: *articles for winter wear; I've had a lot of wear out of this coat.*
20. the state of being worn, as on the person.
21. clothing or other articles for wearing, esp. when fashionable or appropriate for a particular function (often used in combination): *travel wear; sportswear.*
22. gradual impairment, wasting, diminution, etc., as from use: *The carpet shows wear.*
23. the quality of resisting deterioration with use; durability.

—Verb phrases

24. **wear down,**
 - a. to reduce or impair by long wearing: *to wear down the heels of one's shoes.*
 - b. to weary; tire: *His constant talking wears me down.*
 - c. to prevail by persistence; overcome: *to wear down the opposition.*
25. **wear off,** to diminish slowly or gradually or to diminish in effect; disappear: *The drug began to wear off.*
26. **wear out,**
 - a. to make or become unfit or useless through hard or extended use: *to wear out clothes.*
 - b. to expend, consume, or remove, esp. slowly or gradually.
 - c. to exhaust, as by continued strain; weary: *This endless bickering is wearing me out.*

—Idiom

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PERMANENTE. thrive

27. wear thin,

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wear (wâr) ?

v. **wore** (wôr, wôr), **worn** (wôr, wôr), **wear·ing**, **wears**

v. tr.

1. To carry or have on the person as covering, adornment, or protection: *wearing a jacket; must wear a seat belt.*
2. To carry or have habitually on the person, especially as an aid: *wears glasses.*
3. To display in one's appearance: *always wears a smile.*
4. To bear, carry, or maintain in a particular manner: *wears her hair long.*
5. To fly or display (colors). Used of a ship, jockey, or knight.
6. To damage, diminish, erode, or consume by long or hard use, attrition, or exposure. Often used with *away, down, or off*: *rocks worn away by the sea; shoes worn down at the heels.*
7. To produce by constant use, attrition, or exposure: *eventually wore hollows in the stone steps.*
8. To bring to a specified condition by long use or attrition: *wore the clothes to rags; pebbles worn smooth.*
9. To fatigue, weary, or exhaust: *Your incessant criticism has worn my patience.*
10. *Nautical* To make (a sailing ship) come about with the wind

10. *Nautical* To make (a sailing ship) come about with the wind aft.

v. *intr.*

1.
 - a. To last under continual or hard use: *a fabric that will wear.*
 - b. To last through the passage of time: *a friendship that wears well.*
2. To break down or diminish through use or attrition: *The rear tires began to wear.*
3. To pass gradually or tediously: *The hours wore on.*
4. *Nautical* To come about with stern to windward.

n.

1. The act of wearing or the state of being worn; use: *The coat has had heavy wear.*
2. Clothing, especially of a particular kind or for a particular use. Often used in combination: *rainwear; footwear.*
3. Gradual impairment or diminution resulting from use or attrition.
4. The ability to withstand impairment from use or attrition: *The engine has plenty of wear left.*
5. To make or become unusable through long or heavy use.
6. To use up or consume gradually.
7. To exhaust; tire.
8. *Chiefly Southern U.S.* To punish by spanking.

Phrasal Verb(s):

wear down To break down or exhaust by relentless pressure or resistance.

wear off To diminish gradually in effect: *The drug wore off.*

wear out

1. To make or become unusable through long or heavy use.
2. To use up or consume gradually.
3. To exhaust; tire.
4. *Chiefly Southern U.S.* To punish by spanking.

Idiom(s):

wear the pants/trousers Informal To exercise controlling authority in a household.

Idiom(s):

wear thin

1. To be weakened or eroded gradually: *Her patience is wearing thin.*
2. To become less convincing, acceptable, or popular, as through repeated use: *excuses that are wearing thin.*

[Middle English *weren*, from Old English *werian*; see *wes-*² in Indo-European roots.]

wear'er *n.*

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Wear

Wear\, n. The result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like; as, the wear of this coat has been good.

Wear

Wear\ (?; 277), n. Same as Weir.

Wear

Wear\, v. t. [Cf. Veer.] (Naut.) To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm up, instead of alee as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to, the wind, and, as she turns still farther, her sails fill on the other side; to veer.

Wear

Wear\, v. t. [imp. Wore; p. p. Worn; p. pr. & vb. n. Wearing. Before the 15th century wear was a weak verb, the imp. & p. p. being Weared.] [OE. weren, werien, AS. werian to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. werien, weren, to clothe, Goth. wasjan, L. vestis clothing, vestire to clothe, Gr. ?, Skr. vas. Cf. Vest.]

1. To carry or bear upon the person; to bear upon one's self, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have appendant to one's body; to have on; as, to wear a coat; to wear a shackle.

What compass will you wear your farthingale? --Shak.

On her white breast a sparkling cross s?? wore, Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore. --Pope.

2. To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to bear; as, she wears a smile on her countenance. "He wears the rose of youth upon him." --Shak.

His innocent gestures wear A meaning half divine. --Keble.

3. To use up by carrying or having upon one's self; hence, to consume by use; to waste; to use up; as, to wear clothes rapidly.

4. To impair, waste, or diminish, by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, on the like; to consume gradually; to cause to lower or disappear; to spend.

That wicked wight his days doth wear. --Spenser.

The waters wear the stones. --Job xiv. 19.

5. To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to wear a channel; to wear a hole.

6. To form or shape by, or as by, attrition.

Trials wear us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. --Locke.

To wear away, to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy, by gradual attrition or decay.

To wear off, to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay; as, to wear off the nap of cloth.

To wear on or upon, to wear. [Obs.] "[I] weared upon my gay scarlet gites [gowns.]" --Chaucer.

To wear out. (a) To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, to wear out a coat or a book. (b) To consume tediously. "To wear out miserable days." --Milton. (c) To harass; to tire. "[He] shall wear out the saints of the Most High." --Dan vii. 25. (d) To waste the strength of; as, an old man worn out in military service.

To wear the breeches. See under Breeches. [Colloq.]

Wear

Wear\, v. i. 1. To endure or suffer use; to last under employment; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition; as, a coat wears well or ill; -- hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a man wears well as an acquaintance.

2. To be wasted, consumed, or diminished, by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, or be spent, gradually. "Thus wore out night." --Milton.

Away, I say; time wears. --Shak.

Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee. --Ex. xviii. 18.

His stock of money began to wear very low. --Sir W. Scott.

The family . . . wore out in the earlier part of the century. --Beaconsfield.

To wear off, to pass away by degrees; as, the follies of youth wear off with age.

To wear on, to pass on; as, time wears on. --G. Eliot.

To wear weary, to become weary, as by wear, long occupation, tedious employment, etc.

Wear

Wear\, n. 1. The act of wearing, or the state of being worn; consumption by use; diminution by friction; as, the wear of a garment.

2 The thing worn: style of dress: the fashion

2. The thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

Motley 's the only wear. --Shak.

Wear and tear, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; the loss or injury to which anything is subjected by use, accident, etc.

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NEW: Language Translation for : **wear**

Spanish: **llevar**; **usar**, German: **tragen**,

Japanese: **身につけている**

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wear

O.E. *werian* "to clothe, put on," from P.Gmc. **wazjanan* (cf. O.N. *verja*, O.H.G. *werian*, Goth. *gawasjan* "to clothe"), from PIE **wes-* "to clothe" (cf. Skt. *vaste* "he puts on," *vasanam* "garment;" Avestan *vah-*; Gk. *esthes* "clothing," *hennymi* "to clothe," *eima* "garment;" L. *vestire*; Welsh *gwisgo*, Breton *gwiska*; O.E. *wæstling* "sheet, blanket;" Hittite *washshush* "garments," *washanzi* "they dress"). The Gmc. forms "were" homonyms of the vb. for 'prevent, ward off, protect' (Goth. *warjan*, O.E. *werian*, etc.), and this was prob. a factor in their early displacement in most of the Gmc. languages" [Buck]. Shifted from a weak verb (past tense and pp. *wered*) to a strong one (past tense *wore*, p.p. *worn*) in 14c. on analogy of rhyming strong verbs such as *bear* and *tear*. Secondary sense of "use up, gradually damage" (c.1275) is from effect of continued use on clothes. To be the worse for wear is attested from 1782; wear and tear is first recorded 1666.

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wear

In addition to the idioms beginning with wear, also see hair shirt, wear a; if the shoe fits, wear it; none the worse for (wear); worse for wear.

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wear


the removal of material from a solid surface as a result of mechanical action exerted by another solid. Wear chiefly occurs as a progressive loss of material resulting from the mechanical interaction of two sliding surfaces under load. Wear is such a universal phenomenon that rarely do two solid bodies slide over each other or even touch each other without a measurable material

each other or even touch each other without a measurable material transfer or material loss. Thus, coins become worn as a result of continued contact with fabrics and human fingers; pencils become worn after sliding over paper; and rails become worn as a result of the continued rolling of train wheels over them. Only living things (such as bone joints) are in some sense immune to the permanent damage caused by wear, since they have the property of regrowth and healing

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VIEW OFFICE ACTION: Click on this link http://tmpportal.uspto.gov/external/portal/tow?DDA=Y&serial_number=77370042&doc_type=REC&mail_date=20090602 (or copy and paste this URL into the address field of your browser), or visit <http://tmpportal.uspto.gov/external/portal/tow> and enter the application serial number to **access** the Office action.

PLEASE NOTE: The Office action may not be immediately available but will be viewable within 24 hours of this notification.

RESPONSE MAY BE REQUIRED: You should carefully review the Office action to determine (1) if a response is required; (2) how to respond; and (3) the applicable **response time period**. Your response deadline will be calculated from **6/2/2009**.

Do NOT hit "Reply" to this e-mail notification, or otherwise attempt to e-mail your response, as the USPTO does NOT accept e-mailed responses. Instead, the USPTO recommends that you respond online using the Trademark Electronic Application System response form at <http://www.uspto.gov/teas/eTEASpageD.htm>.

HELP: For *technical* assistance in accessing the Office action, please e-mail TDR@uspto.gov. Please contact the assigned examining attorney with questions about the Office action.

WARNING

- 1. The USPTO will NOT send a separate e-mail with the Office action attached.**
- 2. Failure to file any required response by the applicable deadline will result in the ABANDONMENT of your application.**